Light:

compatriot, Wm. Smith O'Brien, made imperative. I should never have forgiven myself, fellow citizens, if I had not made an effort to be present upon that occasion, because I feel that my past life, and my past history, and the traditions of my family are connected with it. [Cheera.] I say, that those feelings, and that consciousness compelled me to make an effort to be bere. I felt it was my duty to be present upon any occasion when the name of Smith O'Brien was to be received with honor by his countrymen, and when that proper tribute was to be paid to him for the sufferings which he has endured in the cause of our common country. [Cheera.] I well receillect, fellow-citizens, the last occasion upon which we met in this very building. It was not the only occasion when we met for the purpose of giving a helping hand to that cause in which he has suffered; and whatever may have been the fats of that cause—however disastrous its results may have been—we have the satisfaction of knowing that we did our duty at that time. [Applause.] And I thank God, fellow-citizens, that I have lived long enough to see those noble martyrs to liberty, who have suffered from the fatal result of that cause in Ireland—to see those noble martyrs to liberty, who have suffered from the fatal result of that cause in Ireland—to see those noble martyrs to liberty, who have suffered from the fatal result of that cause in Ireland—to see those noble martyrs to liberty, who have suffered from the fatal result of this cause in Ireland—to see the midsenthralled; and the majority of them are among us at this moment. [Cheera.] I trust, fellow-citizens, without knowing what Smith O Brien's views may be with regard to his fature career—what part of the world he intends to cast his lot in—I trust one of the effects of this meeting, and the Address that you have heard this evening, will be to induce him at all events to pay us a visit here. [Loud cheera.] I trust before I did to be able to take that honest man and patriot by the hand. Now, fellow-citizen

by acclamation. JOHN MITCHEL was loudly called for. He came forward and said: Mr. Mayor and fellow-gitizens: I cortainly intended to be a mere spectator of the scene to-night. I could not, indeed, be absent while the word was "Smith O'Brien." [Cheers] But I did intend to sit in silence, and to enjoy the satisfaction of hearing a meeting of the citizens of this great and free City, under the Presidency of their Chief Megistrate, avow, not only their kearty syrapathy with the unmerited sufferings of Smith O Brien, but to declare, besides, as has been done by your resolution to-night, your full approval of that greatest and most noble and generous act of his life, which the British Government has punished as a crimal Cheers. We, who were accomplices in the terime—we, who had the honor to be his follow prisoners, his brother convicts, his fellow-felons, and who have already in an ample measure experienced the hospitable welcome of this great Republic—we fell it would be obtrusive to attach our names to the requisition convening this meeting. We have already sent our fraternal greeting, and he knows that our hearts went with it; all men know that the Irish race wherever it is scattered abrard like dew-drops over the earth, rejoice in the restoration to his home and family—his home in a foreign land, indeed—of that illustrious and excellent man. It is not necessary that we should come here and say publicly, that we congrat date O'Brien, for wherever an Irish heart beats upon the earth, so soon as the mails shall have carried the news that he is again at liberty, that heart will beat quicker, the pulse will go favter, and some will clasp their hands and gray for vengenuce. [Appleuse.] But it is impossible for Smith O'Brien, notwithstanding the balmy language in which his enemies and captors, who have solong held him prisoner, will ever forzot the furious malignity with which the public press, the Parliament and Administration of that British Empire pursued him into his captivity. How, after a packed Jay had consigned him to the antipoder, they shrieked after him, "felon," convict, coward, traitor, and here of the echlonge "garden." Do you remember that I Cries of "Yo." and cheers.] Now his countrymen, I say, exult all the more in this restoration, inasmuch as he is bound to no compromise, and has bartered no jot or tittle of the dignity of our nation's cause, as he has not deigned to beg pardon of our nation's treats. [Applause.] We respect him as a rebel. We love him. We are proud of him—not so much for that calm stern defiance with which for six years, he brooked the outrageous tion to-night, your full approval of that greatest and most noble and generous act of his life, which the British Government has punished as a crim:

with which English statesmen and the English press abused the Irish Patriots, until Nicholas of Russia entered the Principalities. Now, what a change! It suddenly occurred to the statesmen of England that Smith O'Brien was an "honorable man" and that he should be liberated. By idle and vain compliments they thought to close his mouth. But they mistook the man. While yet under the shadow of England's flag, he told them that he did not thank them for their "clemency!" He said that he would have none of their compliments, at the expense of their friends; and that if Lord Palmerston meant to say that McManue, Meagher, or Mitchel had broken their oncole, he uttered a calumpy; that, for himself, [Mitchel, he had acted under his (O'Brien's) advice, and with his full approval. It was impossible to look upon his conduct and not feel thankful that Earth held such men. For himself, he felt it to be the more noble in Smith O'Brien thus to vindicate his character from calumny and foul dishoner, since they differed on almost all points except the love of their country. (Applause.) He looked forward soon to a time—and he believed it was fast approaching—when the Red flag would wave through the world. He could not depair of Ireland, while she was championed by such men as O'Brien and indersed by America. (Cheers, Taos, F. Meagher, in response to repeated calls the forward and said that although answering to Thos. F. Meagues in response to repeated calls

Se call made upon him, he felt that the virtues of the man whom they had met to honor required no exposi-tion from him. When men who lived so far from him the from him. When men who lived so far from him at the mover and seconder of the Address, were so smaller with his character, the friends who had gasped his manly hand needed not to become his calogists. When the very Government which had persecuted him, was obliged to own his virtues and taknowledge themselves vanguished, the comrades who had shared with him reverses, prism and exile, light well rest satisfied and be silent. [Loud choers.]

MICHARL DORENT, in brief terms, added his tribute had everth of Smith O Reign, and hand that English. the worth of Smith O'Brien: and hoped that Eugand would be humbled in the present war, though he reuld have preferred to see her crushed by the chiv-by of France, the fire of Italy, or the strong arm of Epublicatism in Europe.

RICHARD O GORMAN came forward, in reply to re-Pested cells, and said that if the deepest admiration for Smith O'Brien's private and public character could thim to speak, he would be indeed eloquent; but he sthim to speak, he would be indeed eloquent; but he was not accustomed to parade the feelings marrest to is heart. The personal friends of Smith O Brien did by wish to intrude between American citizens, in this high and deserved tribute of their esteem. Though a patrician by birth, he had thrown all the weight of is character and position into the arena, where the people fought for liberty. He had proved himself a people fought for liberty. He had proved himself a people fought for him, he asked no nobler character to amner, but for him, he asked no nobler character to mints—than the character and virtues of William Smith O Brien. [Loud cheers.]

A vote of thanks was passed to the Mayor, and after adopting a resolution to forward a copy of the address to the Hon. William Smith O'Brien, the meeting adjourned.

DEATH OF DR. WILLIAM M. FAHNSTOCK .- We DEATH OF DR. WILLIAM M. FARNSTOCK.—Wo regret to be obliged to announce the decease of Dr. Wn. M. Fahnstock, of Bordentown, N. J., which secured this morning at the Pennsylvania Hospital. Whither he had been taken on account of injuries restred in falling down a flight of stairs, in Second st., a Monday last.

Phil Bulletin, Dec. 15.

CONFLAGRATION IN PHILADELPHIA. A SERIES OF DISASTROUS FIRES.

IMMENSE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

FIREMEN INJURED.

Prem The Philodelphia Bulletia, Dec. 15.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock, last evening, the firemen were called out the extinguish a fire in the upper part of the city, and from time to time until a late hour this morning, they were in constant service. One frightful conflagration and neveral lesser fires occurred during the night. We will furnish the details in the order of their importance, without regard to their chronological arrangement:

THE CONFLAGRATION AT FIFTH AND CHRSTNUT-STS.
Shortly before 11 o'clock, the State-House bell was struck in rapid succession, and the firemen immediately hastened to the "neighbood," where they found that smoke was issuing from the fourth-atory windows of the fine block of buildings on Chestant-S., above Fifth, occupied by Messrs. Carryl, Bassford, Sufford, and others. The flames, when first discovered, were confined to the fourth floor of No. 171, used by Mr. Safford for making up upholstery. The armory of the National Guards was in the fifth-story of the same building.

The flames goon burst through the roof slong its.

The flames soon burst through the roof along its shole extent, and it was evident that the fire would be a formidable one. No. 189, occupied by W. H. Carryl and others, was in the same block; and as Carryl and others, was in the same block; and as there was no battlement-wall to prevent the spread of the fiames, smoke was soon seen pouring from the caves of this building. Just at 12 o'clock the party well fell eastward, carrying with it much of the woodwork of No 169, and throwing out the eastern gable end wall of the latter. This wall fell upon the roof of the Fotteral Building, at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut-sts., occupied by E. L. Walker and others, crushing it in, and throwing out a portion of the wall of the layt-named building.

Chesmut-sts., occupied by E. L. Waker and others, crushing it in, and inflowing out a portion of the wall of the lat-named building.

There were three firemen upon the roof of Mr. E. L. Waker's five-story building at the carner, who made narrow escapes with their lives. One young roan, immedately upon the falling of the walls, jumped from the roof into Fif het; his fall was broken by an awaing but he was injured so seriously that there are great doubts of his recovery.

In the street below, a number of persons were more or less injured by the falling masses; but the most intense interest was manifested by the crowd in the fate of the three gallant firemen who were seen to go down with the broken roof. After the lapse of a few moments, two of them appeared, evidently severely bruised, and, running along the wall, they escaped to the roof of the building adjoining on the rooft. Their appearance was halled with enthusiastic cheers by those who witnessed their perious escape. There was, however, another unaccounted for, but the length of time-only a few minutes, but seemingly an hour—in which he disappeared, caused the saddest forehodings. At length a hand came in sight, the head followed rext, and in another moment he steed upon the broken cornice. His appearance caused a general shout of gratification.

Charlet Cannon, a member of the Northers Liberty Hose, was badly injured about the head, face, and neck.

Tobias Huber, a member of the Philadelphia Hore

eck. Tobias Huber, a member of the Philadelphia Hose

ty Hose, was badly injured about the head, face, and neck.

Tobias Huber, a member of the Philadelphia Hose Co., was badly burnt about the tace and hands. He was taken to the United States Hotel and was subsequently sent home.

Thomas H Peto, picture-frame maker, had a workshop in the rear of the fifth story of No. 162. Mr. Peto is a member of the Hope Hose Company. A number of his fellow-members rallied around him, and at the time the party wall fell they were assisting in removing his stock of goods. The wall fell upon a stairway upon which a number of them were at work, and they were bruised by the filling rains and hadly hurned by the flames which instantly shot in through the breach and set the building rains and they were with the utmost difficulty rescued by their friends. Thomas H. Peto, Wm Lindburg, Francis Timmins, James Couteau and Robert Ryan, all members of the Hope Hose Company, were bruised and badly burned about the face and hands. All, with the exception of the last named, were carried to their homes. Ryan was taken to the Peuns. Hospits!

Mr. Couteau was reported missing, but he was afterward found in the bands of some members of the Diligent Engine Company, who had rescued him from his perilous situation and seen to his restoration and comfort. A young member of the Hope Hose Company was on the roof of the corner building and the consequent introduction of a fiery mass into it, dispeled all hope of confuing the fire to the limits it was then devastating, and in a very short time the flames which were reging throughout the upper stories of Nos. 169 and 171, were also licking out of the fifth story windows of Fotteral's fine block, extending from Chestnut-et. to Creckett's court, a distance of about 130 feet.

The scene now became terrific, the flames were spreading with a celerity, and burning with a fury, that hid defiance to all human effort to restrain the m. The City Hall a moked, and seemed about to kindle into fisme. Frederick Bro wits unfinished iron thinding on the north-east corner of

from destroying the extensive cabinet warehouse George J. Henkels, No. 173 Chestnut st., and the

from destroying the extensive cabinet warehouse of George J. Henkels, No. 173 Chestnut st, and the firmen ported torrents of water upon its roof from Chestout st, and introduced hose from Crockett's-court in the rear of the building. Soon after 12 o clock the western gable of No. 171 fell over upon Henkels roof, introducing fire into the loft. This was, however, extinguished. Henkels warehouse and factory were built in the form of an L, the short limb being on Crockett's-court, and together with the longer bracch of the building forming a line of four-story workshops extending from the war-rooms on Chestout st, backward.

A perfect sea of fire was now beating against this factory, and despite the exertions of the firemen, the flames were seen raging fiscrely along the range of buildings running north and south. The firemen copy retreated from the roof when driven away by the flames, and they took their position on the top of the back end of the factory which was not yet on fire, and from this point they continued to throw water on the burning mass. This rear factory was only separated from Nos. 100 and 171 by a shallow area upon which windows opened from all the buildings. Suidenly the fire burst into the sees windows of the rear factory, and in an instant they poured out through the outthern windows of the third story on Crockett's court. The firemen who were on the roof oscapel to the roof of a building to the eastward, whence they gaired the street. A ladder had been placed at the rear against a window-will in the fourth story, and a catachuret of those was taken up it: when the paired the street. A ladier had been placed at the rear against a window sill in the fourth story, and a detachment of hose was taken up it, when the fames burst from the third story windows, those on the roof of the American Hotel speculated on the probability of the destruction of the ladder, when they were hornfied to see two firemen come to the window and deliberately throw off the hose. One of them leaped upon the ladder and a moment after he had passed the third-story, a volume of finne burst forth which out off the retreat of his companion by that means. The latter disappeared, and the speciators were hornfied at the thought that he was in the midst of fames without any way of retreat. An instant chapted, and the next he was seen emerging from the trap-door and running along the roof to a place of safety. The incident was a thrilling one to those who witnessed it.

The fire now covered an immense area, and the

The fire now covered an immense area, and the cinders were thrown sloft, falling in a perfect shower on the surrounding roofs. The crashing of timbers, the cracking of the fiery mass and the frequent falling of wells, made up a fearful accompanies to the frightful but magnificent steps. A building used for work shops intervened between Henkels factory and the American Hotel. The firemen obtained carpets from the hotel and covered the exposed points of the wooden roof of this intervening building with them. These were kept saturated by means of buckets and a stream of water introduced by an attachment of hose led up through the hotel. Blankets were wet and hung at the exposed windows of the latter. A wooden superstructure, designed for a flat, was from the metallic roof of the hotel and thrown into the yard, and the American Hotel was finally preserved from destruction by almost superhuman exertions.

and the American Hotel was finally preserved from destruction by almost superhuman exertious. A number of the boarders removed their effects, and the Mesers. Orne had some of their stock of carpets taken away. The Hotel escaped damage except from

The flames raged furiously unfil near daylight, but their ravages were confined to the space already described, and one or two other buildings. All the property involved in the conflagration was entirely consumed. Fotteral's building, Kdwards' building.

Henkels' warehouse and factory, the Jefferson Wigwam, or "Hall of Independence," a tavern on Fifthst. were totally consumed. The last named building was partially hurned, and then totally demolished by the falling of Fotteral a building. This by the way, is not the place in which the Declaration of Independence was drafted.

No. 175 Chestont st. adjoining Henkel's watersoon, had the upper stories destroyed; that part of the building was occupied by George Earle, tailor. The first floor was occupied by Sammel W. Pepper, jeweltr: he auffered saverely from water.

The store of Pennington & Son, importers, No. 10 South Fifthst, adjoining the Jefferson Wigwam, was considerably scorahed.

The new stores recently errected for John Ridgway, at the routh-west corner of Fifth and Minor-sta, escaped with scorched window-frames.

A great number of citizens and firemen were hurt while assisting to eatingsish the fire or in the removal of goods. Geo W. Watern, coachman, fell through the roof of the building at Fifth and Chestoutsta, and had three ribs broken.

The following-named members of the Vigilant Eagine Company were hurt. Wm. Gallagher. John Haye, Joseph Lafevre, John Allworth, and John Haye. The first three mentioned are very severely hurt, being very much barted shout the face and hands. Mr. Gallagher is also much cut about the head. The engine was considerably damaged. These firemen were in the corner building, with the side stream, when the side wall fell in, and it was a miracle that they escaped instant death. The first three named above are confined to their beds.

Samuel Bowers, a member of the Diligent Engine Company, is reported as having had a leg broken. A member of the Friendship Engine, it is sail, is so badly injured that he is not likely to recover.

There are painful rumors extant of firemen killed or missing. A member of the Lase transpar, is missing. We cannot trace these rumors to any definite source, and trust they may be found to be without foundation. Mertin Gouldy is at the hospital.

We have b

causing very severe injuries. His impression is that there must have been a quantity of powder in the building.

The block consisting of Nos. 169 and 171, in which the fire originated, was owned by Mr. George W. Edwards. The two lower stories were supported by columns and the remaining stories were of brick, covered with mostle, an imitation of brown stone. The following were the occupants of these buildings, and their losses, &c., so far as we have been able to ascertain: W. H. Carryl, curtains and curtain materials. Books and papers, and a considerable portion of stock saved. They were carried by the Police to the Mayor's offices. Girard, \$10,000: Franklin, \$5,000; London, \$10,000: Harrisburg, \$5,000.

Mr. Carryl is making arrangements to resume business operations with as little delay as possible. He will be found at present in the basement of Swaim's building, Seventh and Chestnut-sts.

William H. Sefford, curtains and curtain materials. Loss \$55,000; insured for \$26,000.

George Bassford, billiard saloon. Mr. B. had thirteen tables. He saved nothing.

Armery of National Guards. Loss \$2,500; no insurance. The State losses their maskets.

Galusha & Co. bowling saloon. Loss net known. Thomas H. Peto, looking-glasses and picture-frames.

No. 173 Chestnut-st. Georga J. Henkels, cabinet-

frames. No. 173 Chestnut-st. George J. Henkels, cabinet-

No. 173 Chestnut-st. George J. Henkels, cabinetware. Small portion of valuable stock saved. Loss about \$75,000—amount of insurance \$15,000. This building, as well as that occupied by Mr. Earle, belonged to the Ridgeway estate.

The large building on the north-west corner of Fifth and Chestnut sts. belonged to Wm. F. Fotteral: it was partially insured. It was occupied by Elward I. Wa ker, plano-wareroom. Loss, between \$5,000 and \$6,000; insured for \$3,500. Not an article was saved from his premises. Mr. Walker will be found, for the present, at the drug-store of Frederick Brown. Lacey & Phillips saddlers—Estimated loss, \$60,000; insured for \$25,000 in the following offices: Franklin, \$13,000; North American, \$7,000, and Girard, \$5,000. The business of this firm will suffer no interruption, but will be continued forthwith in the new store at the corner of Fifth and Minor sts. The hands will resume operations at once.

J. G. Meigs, boot-maker, stock partly saved.

— Poeter, patent mattresses. Loss not very heavy.

- Poter, patent mattresses. Loss not very heavy.
Thos. Price, book binder. Nothing whatever saved.
Sewman & Bro. music stors. Stock partly saved.
Major Weiss restaurant. Loss not ascertained.
There was, also, a homeopathic medicine store in his building.

There was, also, a homosopathic medicine store in this building.

The Jefferson Wigwam was owned by Thomas McGear, and occupied by Major McCoy.

We never saw a body of men conduct themselves more nobly than clid the mass of the firemen last night. They did all men could do with the means at their disposal, and no danger was too threatening nor labor too severe to deter them from the performance of what they can ceived to be their duty. They scaled roofs with hose in hand, where death seemed staring them in the face; they werked at the brakes when walls were ready to topple over them, and toiled uncensingly to save topple over them, and tolled unceasingly to save property until the advancing flames drove them from the field.

property until the advancing flames drove mean rather the field.

They not only eaved goods from the flames, but they formed the meelves into working parties, and carried the goods they had rescued to places of shelter and safety. The conduct of the fremen of Pailadelphia last night reflected great credit upon them; and if the mechanical means at their disposal had but been equal to their own energy and ardor, we would not have to regret the destruction of soc unsiderables portion of the business part of the city. When will the authorities provide ample means for the extinguishment of first, and cease from the imposition of such thankless toil on such gallant men?

It was currently reported, up to 12 o'clock to day, that two members of the La Fayette Hose were buried in the ruits. They, with several other firemen, were in Mr. Henkle's store removing goods, when the roof and walls fell in. A member of the Harmony Engine, who was in there at the time, is firm in his belief that two members of the La Fayette perished in the ruins. All the rest of the persons present escaped—one or two of them with alight in jury.

At ten minutes past 2 o'clock, while the great configgration was still raging, the bell-ringers at the State-House varied their rapid strokes by striking "South-"East." Neveral hose companies immediately took up what hose could be spared, and proceeded in the direction indicated. The Lancashire House, in Swanson st., above Shippen, was found to be wrapped infames. The fire was spreading rapidly northward and westward, and the Mariners' Bethel Church, on the south of the burning building, was in imminent danger. Hose was soon laid, and water direct from the plug was put on such portions of the fire as could be reached in this way. TI E FIRE IN SWANSON ST.

canger. Hose was soon fan, and what the plug was put on such portions of the fire as could be reached in this way.

The building that was set on fire belonged to Dr. John Gegan, who is, we learn, insured. Nearly all the household goods were destroyed.

The building No. 22 was owned and occupied by Mr. Jacob Hague. All the goods in the third and fourth stories and garret were entirely de troyed. Insured in the Franklin.

The next building No. 20, was owned by William Gladding, and occupied as a sallor boarding house by Mrs. Alexander, a widow lady. The third and fourth stories, with their contents, were entirely destroyed.

The Washington Hotel, No. 18, owned by Captain Haker and occupied by Mr. James Pollard, also took fire, and the upper stories were consumed.

A number of women worked for a time upon the brakes of an engine, while others turned the water on at the fire pings. It is impossible to assertion the entire loss by this fire. From a rough calculation, it will not exceed \$5,000

THE FIRE AT THIRD AND CALLOWHILL.

will not exceed \$5.000

THE FIRE AT THIRD AND CALLOWHILL.

The alasm of fire at seven o clock last evening, was caused by the destruction of Mr. A. Lennael Ada as look bindery and blank book manufactory. No. 228 North Third-st. above Callowhill. The fire was first discovered in the rear of the second story of the building, and was quite a stubborn one—raging about an hour and a half, and completely guting the place. The first floor was occupied as a store, and the upper story as a bindery. The loss is estimated at \$5.000, on which there is an insurance of \$7.000. The aljouring buildings escaped with little or no injury.

THE FIRE AT SEVENTH AND CHESTNET-STS.

About 9 o clock last evening a smoke was discovered issuing from the fifth story of the building No. 213 Chestnut-st. The alarm was given, and the fire although confined to the story in which it originated, was rather stubborn, and an immense quantity of water was thrown into the building before it was entirely querched. The first floor was occupied by Joseph De Young's fancy store. His goods were slightly damaged by water. The reat of the building was occupied as a hotel, by Mr. Lewis Bennett. His loss, principally of furniture, damaged by water, will be quite severe. It is estimated at \$3,000, on which there is no insurance.

Notice is again given that an application will be made to the next Legislature for an act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Hudson River at

CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

\$800,000 IN GOLD.

The steamship Northern Light, E. L. Tinklepaugh, Commander, arrived last evening, with passengers and treasure per steamship Uncle Sam, 20 days and 15 hours from San Francisco. The Northern Light brings 300 passengers and \$800,000 treasure on freight. The transit was made in 36 hours from ship

The road is in fine order; and the country quiet and

perfectly healthy.

Left in port an San Juan, the English men-of-war

Nests, and Termagant.

Sunday, Dec. 10, Cape Antoine south, distance 12 miles, signalized steamer Fisheon, for Aspinwall. Dec. 13, lat. 320 45', long. 770 46' signalized a ship, showing red, white, and blue signal, letter C.

The following is the Specie List of the Northern Links.

| Light: | Duncan, Sherman & | W. Hore & Co. | So.000 | Co. | Co. | W. Sellaman | 20,300 | Adams & Co. | 272 251 | Newhorse & Speta | 15,400 | Wells, Farge & Co. | 75,100 | Bloomingdale & Co. | 13,300 | Total | \$600,001 | Total | \$600,001 | We tender our thanks to the Purser of the Northern Light, J. W. Sullivan's News Agency, and the Expresses of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co.,

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

for acceptable courtesies.

From the San Francisco Herald.

The mining news from all parts of the State is of a very cheering character, and the country papers shound in items describing heavy strikes and large nuggets; but the universal complaint is want of water, and the diggers are anxiously awaiting the coming rains. A beautiful specimen of quartz and gold was last week taken out of Jameson's Creek, Plumas County, at a depth of 40 feet; it weighed nearly 5 cances.

The mines at Scott's Bar, Siskiyou County, con-

The mines at Scott's Bar, Siskiyou County, continue to yield magnificently—40 to 150 ounces per day having been taken out by nine individuals. A company of six also recently took out of their claim in one day 25 ounces.

The news from the Northern mines is very good, miners on Tricity, Salmon and Klamath Rivors obtain from six to eight dollars per day, and we learn that on Salmon River miners have taken out upwards of \$100 per day to the man, and it is said there will be room for 10,000 men for the next ten years.

Some beautiful specimens of globular gold have been found near the junction of the North and Middle Forks of the American River.

New diggings have been discovered between Weaverville and Oregon Gulch, which are said to promise very well.

very well.

The hills in the vicinity of Diamond Springs have been subjected to a course of tunnelling, and are reported to be rich with gold.

The mining news from Mariposa is very flattering. A large piece of quartz and gold was found, hast week, which yielded over \$270. Reports of big strikes are

which yielded over \$270. Reports of big strikes are very rife.

A dispatch from Michigan City says that great excitement prevailed, in consequence of an extensive discovery of the precious metal at Dutch Guich. The pans averaged \$20 in gold each.

From Tuo'umne, we have an account of a regular week schooting: A man named Robinson shot and mortally wounded one Mr. Vaughan; William Knox shot Thomas Allen at Columbia, who shortly afterwards died; and a Mexican named Jose Maria Escobar stabbed another Mexican, a dumb man, killing him instantly.

wards died; and a Mexican, a dumb man, killing him instantly.

A party of Mexicans attacked a party of Chinese near Ferman's Ranch, Calaveras County, shooting one, stabbing another fatally, and cutting and wounding several, and robbed them of all they had, which was but three dollars.

Estis, under sentence of death for murder, who escaped from the jail of Humboldt County, was rearrested while attempting to cross the river at Vance's Bar. James Smart, for the murder of Mr. Smith, in Trinity County, has been resentenced to be hung on the 29th of September.

From Los Angeles, we learn that the San Bernardine Rangers have been ascauring the county in search of the companions of Felips Alvitre, the assessin, without success. Fear persons have been killed during the past week, but this is considered a poor week's work. The Grand Jary have found incintments for murder against Wm. B Lee, Felips Alvitre, Migneleto and Innocencia, an Indian boy and girl, all of whom are in custody.

A Frenchman was murdered on the 27th ult., at the Forks of the Salmon River, by another Frenchman; and on the same day a man was killed in the same locality by a stroke on the head with a gun-barrel. Neither of the parties were arrested.

Several specimens of good bituminous coal have been found on Mud River, in the Baid Mountains, near Eureka.

near Eureka A railroad from the Colorado to Los Angeles is in

A railroad from the Colorado to Los Angeles is in contemplation.

Mr. Washburs, U. S. Surveyer, has discovered a Salt Water Lake in the neighborhood of Kern River and the Trion, eight miles long and five miles wide, the bottom of which is crystalized salt.

Yaskee Sullivan and Tim Holland had a "set-to," at Auburn, on Saturday.

The pearl and other fisheries are beginning to excite some attention in this Satte, of which they are considered to be of the principal resources.

During the past month, there have arrived and departed from Sacramento, 16 steamers, (making 145 trips.) 25 schooners and 19 sloops.

Business throughout the State partakes of the general depression.

eral depression.

Mrs. Robb, better known as Miss Goodenow, formerly of the Alleghanians, has been giving concerts

Mrs. Robb, better known as Miss Goodenow, formerly of the Alleghanians, has been giving concerts in Sacramento.

in Sacramento.

DESTINATION OF THE ALLIED FLEET.—We are included to L'Echo du Pacifique for the following information relative to the destination of the allied fleet:

The allied squadron, under the orders of Admiral Febryine Despointes, sailed on Friday and Saturday for the following ports: the Eurydice left for Honolulu, having on board the various Rassian prisoners from the different ships, to whom the Government has assigned the Sandwich Islands as a temporary sojourn. The Forte and the President will remain a few days at Mazstlan, and then proceed to Valparaiso, where they will await orders to return to Europe, or departed set along their further destination. The

journ. The Forte and the President will remain a few days at Mazstlan, and then proceed to Vaiparaiso, where they will await orders to return to Europe, or dispatches stating their further destination. The Virago will follow shortly, and join them at Valparaiso. H. B. M. ship Pique will remain here until turter orders. The Amphitrite leaves for Honolulu; from thence she will proceed to Tabiti.

It is very probable that in a few months the squadron will reunite in our port, reenforced by the Alceste and the Aventure, and return to the Northward. Nevertheless, their movements will be indisenced by events in Europe, and following the current of events, their destination may undergo a change.

The Judgastir—Charles H. Bryan, of Marysville, has been appointed Judge of the Sanreme Court of California, in place of Alexander Wells, deceased. Mr. Bryan was a member of the State Senate last winter, and was universally accredited to be the ablest member of that body. He soon became discusted with the arena of partisan politics, as it appears in the California Legislature, and voluntarily reliequished the long term of the session to his colleague, Mr. Stebbins. Mr. Bryan was the only main in the last Legislature who had the moral courage to denounce the Nebraska iniquity, and the "Western "charlstan" who originated it.

WAR IN GRASS VALLEY-LOLA MONTES IN THE FIELD.

THE FIELD.

The Sacramente Union has a telegraphic dispatch, dated Grass Valley, to the following effect:
Our town was thrown into a state of ludicrous excitement this forenoon, by the appearance in Madane Hola Montes rushing from her residence, through Millest, toward Mainest, with a lady a delicate riding whip in one hand and a copy of The Telegraph in the other, "her eyes in a fine francy rolling, vowing yet geance on that soundrel of an editor, &c. She met him at the Golden Gate Salcon—the crowd, who was not the our cree following in her footsterate. Lots mer him at the Golden Gate Salcon—the crowd, who were on the gus care, following in her footsteps. Lols struck at the editor with her whip, but he caught and wrested it from her before she could hit him a blow. She then applied woman's best weapon—her tongue. Meanwhile, her antagonist contented himself with keeping meet insullingly cool. Finding all her encodeavors powerless, the "drvine Lois" appealed to the miners, but the only response rendered was a shout of laughter. Mr. Shipley, the editor, then triumphantly retired, having by his calmness completely worn out his fair enemy. The immediate cause of the fracas was the appearance of sundry arbeites, copied from The New-York Tieses, regarding the "Lola Montel like insolence and effrontery of "the Queen of Spain." The entire scene was decidedly rich.

The appeals of the Counters to the "honest miners"

"the Queen of Spain." The entire scene was decidedly rich.

The appeals of the Countess to the "honest miners" were powerless, and so she invited all hands in to take a drink, but the response was a groan, and none stepped forward to show themselves her champion. The whole affair, so far as the lovely Loia was concerned, was a complete farce.

"How are the mighty fallen! none so poor to do her reverence."

In The Nevada Journal, Lola Montes gives a dif-

In The Necoda Journal, Lola Montes gives a different version of the affair, as follows:

A short time since, a lady and two gentlemen, artists, came to our town, to give a concert. Having had a few days free of professional engagements, they, as all strangers are, were anxious to see these furfamed mines. Artists are proverbial for slonder purses, and to pay the expenses they gave two concerts here. I was not present, being confined to my room by severe indisposition. But if they pleased or not, ch, readers, have consideration and kindness to the artist. I, who write, since 1841, have roamed the world in many a clime, and in almost every theater in Europe I have been successful, though many as good, if not better, have failed, because destiny and fate opposed them, and smiled on me.

Mr. Shipley, who considers himself the best judge of all artistic representations, editors of San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, this is not my opinion, declared that he was going "to give these artists fix." I midly told him that the lally was much esteemed at the Bay and the two other above named places as a lady and artist—begged of him to reflect—and he promised to say nothing either in praise or dispraise. This was all feould obtain from the belligerent editor of The Greass Valley Telegraph. What was my astotishment the next day to find a sterling abuse of the whole party! I mentioned to a friend present that this was unjust and wong. The editor with whom we are burdened, having neither sense nor judgment, and all artists who have not the divine talents of a Jenny Lind or a Mrs. Siddons, must, for south, be put down as humbugs! And the really generous and appreciating audience of a Grass Valley theater are to bear the fault in the public print of our town, because an ignoramus, for the present, holds the pen.

A few hours after, the door is burst open—my bed-troom invaded with this Shipley's presence—he re-

sections and appreciating andience of a Grass Valley theater are to bear the fault in the public print of our town, because an ignoramus, for the present, holds the pen.

A few hours after, the door is burst open—my bedroom invaded with this Shipley's presence—he regardless of my sufferings, being in bed, a lady being present—threatens to cut my throat before he was done with me! using such language which I shall not disgrace my pen to repeat. I got up, took my pistol, and told him to leave my house. He still using to me the most offensive language, concluded to go. I told him that if he ever crossed the door of my dwelling again I should consider him in the light of a house-breaker—and treat him accordingly. He left at last, saying that he would cut my throat. In my hurry to get him out of my house I helped him either with my hand or foot in the burry I forgot which.) Mrs. M. assa and declares it was my foot.

I could not help langhing heartily at the enti of this here of a thousand imaginary buttles—which nobody ever saw or heard of but himself. This little nursery song of my childheed comes back to my mind of the who fight andre day.

He who fight andre day:

Lives to fight andre day:

This morning, Nov. 21, the newspaper was handed to me, as usual. I scanmed it over with little interest—asw two abosive articles, not mentioning my name, but, as I afterward was told as having been prepared by the clever pen of this great statesman of the future, and present able writer, as a climax and extinguisher to all the past and future glories of Lola Montez. I wonder if he thought I should come down with a cool thousand or two, to stock up his fortunes and cry "Grace, grace." This is the only attempt at black mail I have been subject to in California, and I hope it may be the last. On I read the paper, till I saw my name in good round English. The article will be in the minds of all the readers of this newspaper, of my barefaced hypocasy and insolence. Europe, hear this; have you not found me too truthful, too bold to a took his, on which—thanks to some rings I had on at the time—I made a cutting impression. As usual, this would be great shoulder striker, ended the com-bat with certain abuse, of which, to do him justice, he is perfect master. Sic transit gloria Shipley. Alse' poor Yorick!

In San Francisco, Nov. 73, at the residence of Coi. Bequette, the Him W. H. Lyons to Mas Georgia A. Alien The Bellma Township, Nov. 13, by J. Aleny, Feq., Mr. John Ganno to Mas Elizabeth Agnes Husey, at 0.4 Solinas. In Menterey, Nov. 15, Capt. J. Richards to Donna Carmen milrera. Ar Santa Clara, Nov. 12, Mr. Issao. Dixon to Miss Catherine.

Mowing On Strates Nov. 19 Mr. Charles Kohler to Miss Elise Haa-ten, all of San Francisco. At Sacramento, Nov. 16, Mr. Luther K. Hammer to Miss Strin L. Toller At Volcano, Nov. 6, Mr. Samuel Blackford to Miss Harriet Ar Shasta, Nov. 12, Mr. Ell Bay to Mrs. Catherine Allen, oth of Lower Springs.
In Middletown, Nov. 15, Mr. G. F. Chesum to Miss M.

In Middletown, Nev. 15, Mr. G. F. Chesum to Miss M. Barnes.
At Sonoma, Nov. 17, Mr. Tony Oaks, formerly of San Francisco, to Miss Pauline Kenney, of Petanma.
On Weecott River, Humboldt Contry, Nov. 2, Mr. Urlah Williams to Miss Mahbia Dean, all of Weecott Valley.
In Secretariento City Nov. 22, Mr. T. C. Ingham to Miss Delia, daughter of Mr. John Barney, of the Queen City Hotel.
Mr. Edward Cee, of San Francisco, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Barney, of the Queen City Hotel.
At the Lone Tree Ranch, on the Nevada Road, on the 5th Nov., Thomas E. Plumer and Miss Alma M. Turner, all of Placer County.
In Yesia, on the 11th Nov., Edward Hyke and Mrs. Henricita Kappos.
In Matyaville, on the 14th Nov., E. D. Wheeler, Esq., and Miss Julia A. Rowe, all of that city.

Births. On the 23d Nor , the wife of the Hon Henry A. Crabb, of in San Francisco, on the 5th Nov., the wife of Aug. Wasser-an, of a daugater.

At Benicla, on the avening of the 14th Nov., while on a visit is her health, after a prottected liness. Miss Edua Hawkins, dest damhter of Thomas O. Barnard Esq. of San Francis, agod 11 years.

In san Francisco, Nov. 17, Mis. Beisey Jane, wife of Mr. hristein Kirk, agod 30 years.

At Sacramento, Nov. 18, Capt. Abel W. Wright, late of liwander, agod 44 years.

In San Francisco, Nov. 13, John Gallwey, a native of frequency of agod 20 years.

in San Francisco, Nov. 13, John Galley, a native of ire-land serd 20 years.
At Sacramento, Nov. 13, Miss Sarah Jacoby, in the 33d year of her age
At Sacramento, Nov. 17, Mr. A. A. Maurison of Onondaga County, N. Y., about 25 years of age.
In San Francisco, Nov. 19, Mr. Epraim Grant, in his 55th

Tan Francisco, on the 21st Nov., of typhus fever, Ambrose Gotham, Ecq., Attorney and Counseloratiaw, of the limit of Burrist & Gotham.

18 Mente Los Angeles county, H. H. Higgins, a citizen of the limit of the county of the limit of the county of the limit of the county of the limit of l

commy Clare, Ireland, and wife of Francis Cassin, late of Son Francisco.

In Margerille, on the 20th Nov., Mrs. Martha Ann, wife of 3. C. Steinbeck, aged 23 years, formerly of Mississippi, Sept. 6. E. Frank Dedon, aged I year and 20 days, only child of K. and Emmeline Dedon, aged I year and 20 days, only child of K. and Emmeline Dedon, of Manufer, III.

In San Francisco, Nov. 19, Mrs. Anng E. Hepworth, aged 20 cass, wife of John M. Hepworth.

In Maryerille, Nov. 14, James Anderson, formerly of Cincinnett, Ohio, aged about 50 years.

In San Francisco, Nov. 14, of consumption, Miss Margaret Manufaton, a native of Freiend, aged 22 years.

At the tradiction of Mr. L. Cole, old Mission Road, Nov. 23, R. Metlems Steinbeasen.

Monnition, a native of Ireland, and 24 year.
At the residence of Mr. L. Cole, old Mission Road, Nov. 23,
R. McLean Stirthenaut.
Co. Westenday, Nov. 29, Anne K., Infant daughter of C. O.
and Mary J. Gerberting aged 15 months.
List or Intraduction made in Yerha Buenn Cemetery, from
the 16th Old Natember—Nov. 16. Henry Sawyer 65 years,
Ohios bibliog fever. It in, Bertha Abbey, 36 years Germany,
estication. 18th. Anderson Tame 21 years, Virginia, broachitis. 15th Bondhan, United States, consumption, 18th Anderson Tame 21 years, Virginia, broachitis. 15th Bondhan, United States, consumption, 19. Havien, 36 years New York, consumption, 14h John Wilson,
Il years Ireland, debitity. 18th John Mayer, 24 years, Germany, 20th Y. A. Vogt, 29 years, Germany, congession lines,
Geo. C. Sindes, 47 years, New York, poisoned with optum,
list Amineso Gorbann, 33 years, Canada Weets, typhold fever;
12d. D. Gilerias, 32 years, Scottand, consumption; Jesse Squire,
19 years, New York, dropey.

GUAYAMAS.

The French bark Nadir arrived on Monday from the Island of Carmen, in the Gulf of Mexico, with a cargo of two hundred tuns of sait. From Capt. Car-not we learn that the Nadir sailed from Gusyamas on not we learn that the Naci sailed from Gusyanas of the 16th September, the dates being about two weeks later. Gov. Yanez left Guayamas on the 15th Sep-tember for Hermosillo. The port was entirely quiet at the time, and nothing was known of any change in the office of Governor. A Mexican brig (the Carmelital had arrived with a cargo of merchanding from a Guayacuii Among the passengers by the from a Guayaquil. Among the passengers by the Nadir is Capt. Peters, who sailed from San Francisco in command of the ship Challenge, with the French expedition. He was for two months imprisoned in Gusyamas, with several of the Beulbon party. There

were ten other passengers in the Nadir, including four or five of the Count's command, who had been severely wounded in the battle. Capt. Peters was several times taken out of prison under orders that he be shot, but was fortunately liberated through the instrumentality of Major Roman and Gen. Yanez. We learn from Capt. Peters that the Mexican schooner Gen. Santa Ana, formerly the Marial was capsized about the 19th of September, between the Island of Carmel and the Island of Seraloo: all hands, consisting of sixty persons, were lest, except one boy, who swam on the blooby-hatch, about tweety-five miles, and tanded on the Island of Carmen. The schooner was soon buttom up by the Nadir, on her downward trip, but was unable to tell then what vessel it was. The balance of the Mexican fleet, consisting of six or seven vessels, among which was the bark Carolina, had sailed from Mazatlanto Acapulco, to attack Alvaroz. Great praise is accorded Major Roman, the American Consul at Guayamas, for the interest he took in the American priss ners, as well as the French, who fed into the hands of the Mexicans. Gen. Jose M. Yatez is also spoken highly of for his kindness and attentions to the prisoners. [San Fran Herald.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STRAM-PRIGATE MISSISSIPPI.—The U. S. steam-frigate Mississippi, Capt. S. S. Lee, arrived at San Francisco Nov. 21, in eleven days from Honolain, bringing files of Sandwich Island papers to Nov. 2, one week later than previous advices. The Mississippi has a splendid band on board. Of this, TP-Polyancian asys:

"On Thursday evening last, the band of the U. S. steamer Mississippi gave an instrumental concert at the Court House, where were performed many choice pieces by the most celebrated composers. This band is composed of persons of great professional experience, and is said to be as fine as almost any other afflast, and, on the eventing in question, they fally instified their reputation before the public.

Opplicat Court House, States,—Ou the 31st of October the King gave andience to the Coamissioners of France, acting for the British Consul-General, who was indisposed, to present the officers of H. B. M. s ship Trincomalee, and H. I. M. s ship L. Artemise. The sunal compliments passed, and the King was invited by both the commanders to visit their respective ships. The Folyancian complex stands that both the L. Artemise and Trincomalee will remain at Honolaiu until the arrival of the combined squadron, which is expected at the Islands some time in November.

Disasters at Sta.—We are sorry, says The Polyansias, to report the wreck, on the this September, of the Chilian whaling bark Rivello, Capt Ray, on a stiffing rand-bar, in Sechon Gulft, near Maria, in the Ochotek Sea. The Rivello was 17 months out from Valparaiso, and had on hoard 1,200 barrels of oil, and 2,000 pounds of bone. The ship and exgo were atotal loss: the captain and crew were saved, and taken on board the ship Carravan, of Fall River, and after ward distributed among the different ships in the fleet. Capt Ray had cruised all over the same ground before in safety, and therefore concludes the sand on which she struck must have been a shifting one. Assoon as his ship struck she began to settle into the sand, and

this season—that of the Arctic not more than 30 barrels; very poor success. Oil must in coasequence awance.

The Hawsilan military were called out last night, and it was at first reported to put down an insurroction of the natives, but their object turns out to have been different. Night before last, two saliors broke into the room of Capt. Dougherty, of the whalsebip Golconds, who was staying at the Globe Hotel, hit him on the head with a chair and robbed him. He was badly cut, and knocked senseless. Fortunately, there was another person in the room, who was awakered by the burglars, and who sang out for the Police. The plundarers grabbed what they could lay their hands on, but were arrested with the booty in their possession, and were restered brought up for trial, and let off with a fire of \$20. The commanders of the whaling fleet are highly indignant at the lightness of the punishment, as Capt Dougherty is an old and highly respectable shipmaster.

COMMODORE STOCKTON AND THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Alles McLane Robbinett Esq , Wilmington, Del

DEAR SIR. I have received your letter of Nov. 23, and I thank you for the sentiments of friendly commendation which it expresses.

Though withdrawn from public life, nevertheless I Though withdrawn from public life, nevartheless I am not insensible to emotions of gratification when I find my principles or my past conduct the subject of just and generous appreciation. Yet it is with unfeigned reluctance that I comply with the daty of answering your letter, lest it should be construed into a desire on my part to reappear on the political areas. I have no such desire. The turbulence of political strife has no charms for me, my tastes, inclinations and happiness lead me to prefer the tranquility of private life.

But as I approved of the principles of the Ameri-

and happiness lead me to prefer the tranquility of private life.

But as I approved of the principles of the American party when in its infancy, I am nawilling that it should be believed now, when it exists in the vigor of manhood, that I have become derelict to those principles, or that I can refuse, on any proper occasion, to avow myself an American Democrat, or shrink from the fraternal recognition of those who espause my principles, no matter under what designation they may have formerly acted. No, Sir: the histery of our country, since I first approved your principles, has only strengthened and confirmed the opinions which I othertained at the period to which you refer. To your first interrogatory, therefore, I answer and any I am in favor of confining all executive and administrative functions of office to American born.

In relation to your second interrogatory, I answer that I am it favor of "an extension of the period of residence previous to naturalization, to at least twenty one years, or a total repeal of the naturalization laws, as, in the wisdom of the people, may soom fit."

Demagogues should no longer be permitted to manfacture bordes of really imported aliens into voters, to nullify the voice of Americans in the ballot bor. The corrupt rivalship of parties for the purchase of foreign-born voters must cease. It never will cease, however, until the swarms of emigrants who monthly land on our aboves shall cease to be offered, in the political market, to the highest bidder.

however, until the swarms of emigrants who mouthly land on our shores shall cease to be offered, in the political market, to the highest bidder.

In avowing the principle that "Americans alone "should role America," I do not understand you to approve the disfranchisement of the foreign born who already possess the right of voting. The larger proportion of our adopted fellow-cinzens—at least the most intelligent among them—I believe are perfectly satisfied that the time has arrived when our naturally aution laws should be altered or repealed. That portion of them which does not constitute the staple of colling traffic fells appreciate the dignity and high tion of them when does not constitute the stopic of political traffic, fully appreciate the dignity and high prerogative of sovereignty which they enjoy as Amer-ican citizens. True to the country of their adoption, they are unwilling to jeopard its institutions to benefit future emigrants, even from the land of their own na-

they are unwilling to jeopard its load unions to benefit future emigrants, even from the land of their own nativity.

To your third-interregatory, I answer: Being a Christian people, it seems to me that, to preserve our posterity in the faith of their fathers, we can do so less than to secre to our children always perfect freedom of necess to the Holy Scriptures, without "note" or comment.

While frankly expressing this opinion, I must say, also, that I agree with you, that any connection between sectarianism and politics, or between Courch and State, whether Protestant or Papist, would be dangerous to liberty and hostile to the spirit and genius of the American Constitution.

You allade to my presentation of petitions (while in the Senate of the United States) in favor of the exclusion of foreign paupers and convicts. On that subject I will only say, that had I deemed the period propitions, such was my sense of the dangers and evils of the importation of that class of foreigners, I should have felt it my duty to propose a capitation import tar upon such emigrants, which would have effectually excluded them from our ports. That such a measure of precaution has not more carnestly been urged upon Congress by the municipal authorities of our great cities, which are the chief sufferers from the influx of foreign paupers and felons, shows to what extent subservience to the foreign element has influenced the action of those intrusted with the public safety. Faithfully your ob t servit and friend, Princess, N. J., Dec. 5, 1864.

B. F. STOCETON.